

in abundance to prove his hypothesis and to emphasize the importance of such factors as intestinal stasis, improper breathing and toxin states in producing certain morbid conditions. These morbid conditions are described largely in terms of vagus or sympathetic activity and include breathlessness, cyanosis, exhaustion, headache, hyperalgesia, pain, tachycardia, fever and other similar conditions. The book abounds in repetitions, and one feels after reading it that one has accompanied the author through many tedious observations and explanations, but carried away very little of value regarding the early symptoms and treatment of circulatory disease in general practice.

J. H. A.

LEHRBUCH DER GRENZGEBIETE DER MEDIZIN UND ZAHNHEILKUNDE.

By JULIUS MISCH, dentist, Berlin, with the collaboration of a number of physicians. Second edition. Two volumes, pp. 1363; 351 illustrations. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1922.

THIS book is stated to be for students, dentists and physicians. The various sections of the book are written by physicians in conjunction with Dr. Misch and apparently the effort has been made to present the subject-matter from the viewpoints both of physicians and dentists. The oral and particularly the dental manifestations of the various ills the body is heir to are exhaustively discussed, as well as the general effects of disorders of the teeth. The many illustrations, for the most part, are excellent.

There has been real need for a book of this sort and it has already enjoyed a deserved popularity in Germany. Its usefulness could be increased by the elimination of a great deal of unnecessarily lengthy discussion of the diagnosis and treatment of systemic diseases.

C. C. W.

SURGICAL CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA. VOL. I, No. 6 (NEW YORK NUMBER). Pp. 295; 122 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1922.

THIS number of the Clinics is an especially interesting one, taking up, as it does, thoracic surgery, cord surgery, some features of abdominal surgery and miscellaneous subjects. The contributors are all men well known in their line and in most instances the subjects chosen by them for this publication express the direction of their chief accomplishments. For this reason the reader probably gets the very best data on that particular condition and its treatment.

It is exceedingly interesting and instructive reading and shows very well the steady improvement and advance in surgical diagnosis and technic.

E. L. E.

PROGRESS
OF
MEDICAL SCIENCE

MEDICINE

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

W. S. THAYER, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

ROGER S. MORRIS, M.D.,

FREDERICK FORCHHEIMER PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF
CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

AND

THOMAS ORDWAY, M.D.,

DEAN OF UNION UNIVERSITY (MEDICAL DEPARTMENT), ALBANY, N. Y.

Hemosiderosis of Pernicious Anemia.—McMASTER, Rous and LARLMORE (*Jour. Exp. Med.*, 1922, 25, 521) point out that in recent years pernicious anemia has been thought by many to be due to an injurious agent derived from the gastro-intestinal tract. One of the findings which has been considered well-nigh conclusive in support of this idea is the marked siderosis of the liver parenchyma, which has been taken to indicate that pathological blood destruction is localized within the portal tributaries. They show experimentally that this hemosiderosis is inconclusive evidence of blood destruction within the portal system. Young rabbits were injected subcutaneously with varying amounts of rabbit hemoglobin on six days out of every seven. The injection periods ranged from thirteen to one hundred and two days, the hemoglobin dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ of that normally possessed by the animal to $\frac{1}{36}$ of it. The liver, kidneys, spleen and red bone marrow were studied with reference to their hemosiderin content. The following results were obtained. The distribution of the hemosiderin depended on the amount of hemoglobin given. No siderosis occurred when a daily portion less than $\frac{1}{7}$ was employed. When slightly larger doses were used over long periods of time a siderosis of the liver occurred, similar to that in pernicious anemia, whereas the kidneys were non-pigmented or negligibly so. When more hemoglobin was used the differences in the organs became less noteworthy and when very large injections were given resulting in hemoglobinuria after but a few days, the epithelium of the renal tubules was heavily pigmented and the liver cells by con-